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Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1920.

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THE LAST WORD
KNOX MARINE

MOTORS 40H.P.

Agents

ANDREW MEYER & CO. LTD.
Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

PREMIER RESIGNS.

Peking, May 10.
Kun Wun-pang, the Premier, owing to conflicting views with certain parties in regard to the reply on the Japanese notifications, has tendered his resignation.

CHINA DISAPPOINTED.

Peking, May 10.
The Government is very disappointed at receiving information from the Diplomatic Body to the effect that the amendments on the Versailles Treaty are only limited to a discussion on the German representatives' proposals, and that the Shantung question is not included.

A NEW CABINET.

Shanghai, May 10.
It is reported that Wong Yip-tong, the chief peace delegate, has been requested by the On Fook Club to return to Peking and organise a new Cabinet.

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS.

Shanghai, May 10.
The Shantung and Foochow conferences will not be held until a new Cabinet has been formed.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

PAPER THAT COULD NOT BE STOPPED.

"VORWAERTS" FEAT.

Berlin, March 27.—A daring deed by Herr Friedrich Stampfer, the chief editor of "Vorwaerts," and half of his editorial staff during "the hundred hours" of Kapp's regime can now be told.

It was nothing less bold than the bringing out of an edition of "Vorwaerts" under the very nose of a contingent of Von Luetzow's troops occupying the "hundred hours" of Kapp's regime can now be told.

At midnight on the Monday Herr Stampfer and daring colleagues slipped past the military guards into the type setting room and one of the printing rooms not actually occupied.

So, by candle light, they set to work to write a leader and various news articles; others did the work of setting them in type; another bold individual who could imitate the peremptory military tone of voice to perfection, "Kneepicked," the telephone operators into putting him through to Dresden and Stuttgart; where he got into communication with "Vorwaerts" correspondents and obtained the latest news from these centres.

Throughout the night till 5 o'clock work went on; and it was a thirsty band which surveyed the printing machines ready to do its work.

One of them had a happy idea. He slipped down to where the soldiers were preparing their morning coffee, chatted amiably with them—and returned to his journalistic conspirators with several great cans of excellent steaming coffee, which was used for the coat of "Frustate the knavish tricks" of Kapp and Von Luetzow.

Then a printing machine set to work slowly and quietly, while one of the band slipped out of the building with a matrix under his overcoat to carry it to the Spandau suburb, where printing plant was known to be available.

Thousands after thousands of copies came from the printing machine, and they were smuggled out of the building.

Sometime like 15,000 copies had been printed when the commander of the guard pricked up his ears and came to investigate the cause of the rumbling noise.

He was astonished to see a machine printing copies of the newspaper which was to him anathema.

Of course he had the machine stopped and the few copies lying about destroyed.

But the great adventure was over; 15,000 copies of "Vorwaerts" had disappeared; and so had Herr Stampfer and his colleagues.

At Spandau 20,000 copies were printed.

ROYAL VISITORS.

COMING TO HONGKONG.

Hongkong will shortly be honoured with a royal visitor in the person of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Rumania. The Japanese Consulate is making arrangements for the reception of Prince Carol, who, it has been ascertained, will arrive here by the P. & O. Madras, which is due here about the middle of next month. The Prince is going to Japan, where he will work for the establishment of a better understanding between the Rumanian and Japanese nations.

Another royal visitor will be His Majesty the King of Siam, who will visit the Colony very shortly on his way to Peking.

OFFER OF SCHOLARSHIP.

OPPORTUNITY FOR HONGKONG STUDENTS.

Following in the steps of other business concerns, the well-known American firm of Messrs Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd., is offering a scholarship, for which Hongkong students are eligible to compete. The scholarship is a valuable one, conveying as it does tuition in an American educational institute until the student graduates, calculated roughly to mean about six years. Full particulars may be had at the office of Messrs Andersen Meyer & Co., Queen's Road, and in Canton at the firm's office in the Mission Building. No age limit has been fixed, but the age of the candidate will of course be taken into consideration in making the award.

Applicants must present credentials which will satisfy the Scholarship Committee that they have had work approximately equivalent to that of an American High School. The examination will include the following:

1. English Grammar and Composition.
2. Geography of the World.
3. General History.
4. Plane Geometry.
5. Solid Geometry or Plane Trigonometry.
6. Elementary and Intermediate Algebra, including progressions and logarithms.
7. Physiology and Hygiene.
8. General Science. (For this may be substituted special papers in Chemistry, Biology or Physics.)
9. Chinese History.
10. Chinese Composition.

Applicants should give name and date of birth, father's name, address and occupation, names and addresses of the three persons who can testify as to personal character and general ability.

The Scholarship Committee is composed of Mr J. McClure Henry (acting President of Canton Christian College), Mr. Stetson (International Banking Corporation), Dr. A. Swan (Canton), Mr. Tse Tsok Kai, Mr. J. Y. Harring (Engineer of Kwantung Electric Supply Co.), and Mr. F. W. Cox Manager of Anderson Meyer & Co. in Hongkong.

INSURANCE CAPITAL.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

By authority given at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on the 2nd March last, the Directors of the above Company have applied the sum of £500,000 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Accounts in payment of £1 per share, thus making the shares (£5 nominal) £2 10s. 0d. paid.

The capital of the Company is now as follows:

Subscribed Capital £2,950,000 in 590,000 shares of £5 each £2 10s. 0d. paid.

Paid-up Capital £1,475,000. The Company's assets, as at the 31st December, 1918, were £24,517,474 and the annual income exceeded £13,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

THE NEW POLICE RATES.

We learn this morning that the new scale of pay for the Police Force is as follows:

EUROPEAN.

Chief Inspector, £500 to £600 by £5 annually; Inspector, £100 to £450 by £2 10s. annually; Sub Inspector £320 to £360 by £10 annually; Sergeant, £220 to £300 by £10 annually; Lance-Sergeant, £160 to £180 by £10 annually.

INDIAN.

If remittance privilege is given up: Inspector, £780 to £1,020 by £60 annually; Sergeant Major, £540 to £600 by £30 annually; Sergeant, £300 to £360 by £12 annually; Lance-Sergeant, £276 to £338 by £12 annually; Constable (1st class) £252 (2nd class) £216; Recruit £168.

CHINESE.

Inspector £720; Sergeant Major £600; Sergeant (1st class) £408 (2nd class) £324; Constable (1st class) £254 (2nd class) £204; Recruit £180.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES.

A CLOSE RACE.

Newark, N. J., April 28.—Returns from nearly one half of the state in the New Jersey primary today indicated that Senator Hiram Johnson of California and Major General Leonard Wood are running a close race for control of the delegation to the Republican national convention.

The second engineer, examined, said that last Saturday, he went up at seven o'clock in the morning and asked the defendant what was the matter and he said he was sick. The master asked him to see the doctor but defendant refused to go and see him.

Capt. Taylour:—What order of yours did he disobey?
Complainant:—None.
Captain Taylour:—Is this master here?
Complainant:—No.
Capt. Taylour:—Did he disobey any order?
Complainant:—None.
Captain Taylour:—The case is dismissed.

Neither Johnson nor Wood candidates are contesting for the twenty-four other places as delegates to the Republican convention.

The Democratic delegates are pledged to Gov. Edwards of New Jersey, who has announced that he would carry the antiprohibition fight to the Democratic national convention. The Edwards delegates were elected without opposition.

In 1,116 districts Johnson has 24,173, and Wood 25,320.

Newark, N. J., May 1.—The complete corrected vote in the presidential primary gives General Leonard Wood 52,602 and Senator Hiram Johnson of California 51,401.

Boston, Mass., April 28.—Returns today from two-thirds of the state of Massachusetts indicated the probable election of the four unpledged candidates for delegates at large to the republican national convention, including Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, speaker of the house, Frederick H. Gillett, former

United States Senator W. Murray Crane and E. A. Thurston.

Columbus, O., April 28.—Returns from the presidential primary continue to show that the race in Ohio for delegates is close between Senator Harding of Ohio and General Wood, with the Senator slightly in the lead.

Returns from more than one-half of the state show that Herbert C. Hoover has about 3,000 votes.

Governor Cox was the only democratic candidate and all the delegates are pledged to him.

Bellingham, Wash., April 28.—The fourteen delegates from the state of Washington to the republican national convention to-day were instructed to vote for United States Senator Miles Ponder of Washington for the nomination for president.

MACAO MURDER RECALLED.

TWO MEN CAPTURED.

Two of the eleven men concerned in the murder of Mr. Barras, officer in charge of the revenue launch, Paktan of the Hongkong Customs, have recently been captured, and after a prolonged trial in the Macao Court have been ordered to be handed over to the Chinese Government pending the arrival of the formal documents.

It will be remembered that some time last summer, the revenue launch Paktan stopped a junk aboard which were 11 pirates who were being chased by a Chinese gun-boat, and had all the pirates arrested and locked up aboard the launch. Pending the arrival of documents from the Chinese Government, the officer in charge, out of pity, released the pirates from close confinement so that they might take their meal in comfort, but they fell on the officer and shot him dead with a revolver seized from his belt, and after threatening the sailors took all the arms from the launch and fled.

ONCE UPON A CLASS.

THE GYMKHANA.

The following are the handicaps for the 3rd Gymkhana, to be held on Saturday next:

ONCE UPON A CLASS.

	lbs.
Alexander	160
Shootin'	160
Beggar King	158
Attraction	158
Burnin' Bright	155
Season Ticket	155
Sandmartin	152
Wilkins Mawbawer	151
Target	150
Savernake	149
Brutus	149

ONCE UPON A CLASS.

	lbs.
Wee Mouse	160
Separad	160
Blackbird Dahlia	159
Ringwood	153
Pantile	152
Geordie Mac	152
Pawnshop	150
Algerian Chief	149
Pussyfoot	147
Mooneahine	147
Sinca	145

1½ MILE.

	lbs.
Slam	165
Beggar King	159
Attraction	159
Alexander	158
Lightning	155
Season Ticket	155
Sandmartin	150
Wilkins Mawbawer	150
Separad	148
Target	148
Savernake	148
Blackbird Dahlia	148
What is it	148
Kowdy Child	147
Brutus	147
Algerian Chief	146
Sinca	145

1½ MILE.

	lbs.
Slam	165
Beggar King	159
Attraction	159
Alexander	158
Lightning	155
Season Ticket	155
Sandmartin	150
Wilkins Mawbawer	150
Separad	148
Target	148
Savernake	148
Blackbird Dahlia	148
What is it	148
Kowdy Child	147
Brutus	147
Algerian Chief	146
Sinca	145

1½ MILE.

	lbs.
Slam	165
Beggar King	159
Attraction	159
Alexander	158
Lightning	155
Season Ticket	155
Sandmartin	150
Wilkins Mawbawer	150
Separad	148
Target	148
Savernake	148
Blackbird Dahlia	148
What is it	148
Kowdy Child	147
Brutus	147
Algerian Chief	146
Sinca	145

1½ MILE.

	lbs.
Slam	165
Beggar King	159
Attraction	159

NOTICES.

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS LIMITED, LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office

Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.

"THE RED HAND BRAND."Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms,
Antisive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

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CIRCUMFERENCECABLE, LAID
5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
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CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

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Just unpacked today.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

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26, Des Vieux Road, Central.**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
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MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.**Mr. U. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA
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Hongkong.**METALS**
of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works.
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NEW FILMS & FINE
ALBUMS JUST ARRIVED.**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
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Manufactured by the French Pharmaceutical Company of Paris.
The Trade Marked Word "THERAPION" is
the Only Remedy Authorised to Circulate in France.**"THE KING OF THE
HIGHWAY"**

Copy of cable received. 2

BUSES ON AN INDIAN HIGHWAY FIFTY MILE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
AND ESTABLISHED NEW MILLE TRAIL RECORD AT ASIAN PARK AT ASIAN PARK
NINETY SEVEN MINUTES THIRTY SEVEN SECONDS. IN THE SECOND NATIONAL
CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT OF THE NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE INDIAN
INDIAN VICTORIES. THE TWENTY FIVE MILLE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
FORTY ELEVEN. THE SAME RIDER AS AN INDIAN AT ASIAN PARK
HINDU KING 1925.

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Tel. 37.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**FRENCH RAILWAY AND DOCKERS STRIKE**

Paris, May 1. Despatches from France state there is a general improvement in the strike situation not only as far as railroads are concerned but also among dockers and seamen, with the exception of Havre and Marseilles. The government circles consider the railway strike is rapidly coming to an end. The situation in the shipping centres will rapidly improve when retribution against reprisals will be extended to numbers of strikers who are anxious to resume work. It is stated officially that railroad traffic was almost normal yesterday on the majority of lines. However, the metal workers department in the Seine decided to stop work to-day, but the Labour Confederation issued an order requesting them to refrain from declaring a strike. A few arrests have taken place among extremists and labour leaders. The French Government is drafting a measure to reorganise the country's railways practically in the direction of nationalisation—Havre.

Paris, May 1. To-night's reports refer to the railway strike situation in the most hopeful terms. Numbers are returning to work and the services are hourly improving and the goods traffic is substantially improved. The mining strike position is rather better, but there is little change in the dockers' strike, though dockers have largely resumed at the chief ports, including Marseilles.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Washington, May 1. Mr. Knox has inaugurated a Republican attempt to declare peace with Germany and Austria by congressional enactment. He argued that Congress is equally entitled to rescind as to declare war. He declared that President Wilson is trying to coerce the Senate to ratify the Treaty by maintaining that the United States is still technically at war. A vote was made for America when Germany and the Allies ratified the Treaty. He condemned the League of Nations in its present form and alternatively urged an arrangement for the modification of international law, the establishment of an international court of justice and the outlawry of war. He suggested a separate peace treaty with Germany providing reciprocal rights and obligations between the United States and that country alone.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

Naco, Arizona, May 1. The new provisional president Delanatura has made a statement warning through his agent in Mexico if the revolt is successful. He says the ultimate aim of the revolution is liquor prohibition and stoppage of gambling.

Washington, May 1. Mr. Daniels has ordered a division of destroyers lying in New York with the Atlantic fleet to sail immediately for Key West where it will be held in readiness for possible duty in Mexican waters.

LABOUR AND PROFITEERING.

Washington, May 1. Mr. Lawler, ex-Secretary of the War Labour Board has presented to the Railroads Labour Board the result of inquiries on profiteering, declaring that the wealth of the well-to-do is an unanswerable refutation of all attempts to charge labour with profit-seeking. He instance the cost of sugar which had increased three hundred per cent, while the increased labour cost paid by the consumer was fifteen per cent. Mr. Lawler claimed that increased wages should be proportionate to the advancing cost of living.

ADMIRAL SIMS' DISCLOSURES.

Washington, May 1. Admiral Benson explained the remark of Admiral Sims about not letting the British pull wool over his eyes before Naval Investigation Committee of the Senate. He stated that he could not deny making the remark but a wrong interpretation was placed thereon by Admiral Sims. He denied that he was in any way unfriendly to the British and added that nothing could have been more confidential than this talk.

RUSSIA RISING AGAINST POLAND.

Paris, May 1. A wireless message from Moscow states that the whole of Russia is rising to fight Poland. The bulk of the Moscow garrison of 130,000 departed towards Smolensk on May 1. They were stirring addressed by Lenin, Trotsky and others. Brusiloff has been appointed in supreme command of the Soviet Armies. A Warsaw communiqué states that the Polish armies continue to advance and the enemy is retreating.

London, May 1. A Bolshevik wireless admits the evacuation of Kiev and states that during the night of May 1st the Red troops engaged a superior enemy and were forced north-west and south-west of Kiev. The enemy is breaking through into the outskirts of the town.

Later. The Reds withdrew to the left bank of Dnieper.

Paris, May 1. A Ukraine official message states that the Poles cut the railway 40 kilometres from Kiev thus threatening the whole Red line of retreat.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dover, Delaware, May 1. The Senate has ratified a bill enfranchising women by eleven votes to six.

OBITUARY.

London, May 1. The death is announced of the Bishop of Durham.

(Continued on page 2)

DEAFNESS**AND NOISES IN THE BRAIN.**

Scars of apparently "hopeless" case have been completely cured by the well-known "French Oracle." **NOTHING EQUALS THIS SIMPLE REMEDY.** Price 4/- per Box Booklet Free.

Orlano's Co., Station Rd, Craydon, Eng. Any good class druggist can obtain this remedy to your order, or it can be obtained direct from us upon receipt of cash.

MONEY TO BE CAST IN SEA**A CURIOUS WILL.**

One of the most curious wills ever admitted to probate by the English court was that of Mr. Alfred Henry Freud, of Richmond-road, Twickenham, otherwise known as Henry Sharpen. He left an estate valued at £1,019 gross, not a large sum for carrying out so many instructions.

He directs that his trustees shall never employ lawyers unless compelled to do so, and that the Public Trustee shall never be employed.

"Beyond taxation," he adds, "none of my property, which for this purpose shall include trust funds, shall ever go to the British State, whose oppression (intensified by officials) falls so terribly heavily on my class as to be slowly exterminating, and which has so over-powering an eye to enriching its members that if lost the United States of America, and keeps in force laws which all humanity knows to be unjust, and scorns to respect Bible teaching. My feelings are: God save the peoples in spite of those over them luxuriating on their moneys and curtailing their liberty.

In the event of any dangerous attempt for obtaining parliamentary or other legal authority to alter the provisions of this my will, my trustees shall remove the trust out of the home jurisdiction into that of another power, or in the very last extremity pay the whole capital to foreign societies alleviating the sufferings of animals."

Mr. Freud left the income from his property to his sisters, or the survivors of them, for life, and then his trustees are to see to the upkeep and improvement of his grave.

He adds that as he pities the weak, and has "grievously suffered and seen others suffer by the rapacity and vile extravagance of the British State, and the unfaithfulness of public servants," his trustees are to assist persons of insufficient means to contest and embarrass any unlawful exactions and doubtful claims by the British Inland Revenue, and especially to fix personally on any Civil servant any considered deviation from law outside embezzlement as recommended by that public benefactor Mr. Gibson Bowles, who at great expense and trouble showed up a gigantic robbery obstinately persisted in by the British Inland Revenue."

The trustees are to attract attention to this provision after the death of the sisters by advertising. The advertisement is to appear at least once in every four years, in at least one daily paper, preference being given to that paper most free from party politics.

Further uses of the fund:

To alleviate the sufferings of creatures below mankind otherwise than by subscription to a society.

To assist in preserving antiquities or the beauties of England or striving to assert public rights.

If possible to alleviate the suffering of taxation victimised or hard hit by heavy fines or in jeopardy of imprisonment owing to their poverty.

To subscribe to any society or body (not being party politicians or companies) striving to reduce taxation in Great Britain.

If steps be taken to set aside his will, and the trustees cannot remove the trust funds to another country, all the funds are to be put into a sinkable box (sealed by a magistrate or chartered accountant, who is to receive a fee of four guineas for his services), taken to sea, and sunk in mid Atlantic, the captain of the ship to certify that such has been done and to receive therefore a fee of three guineas.

Probate was granted to Dame Alice Harriet Moody, of Croydon.

NOTICES.**Don't Push**

— just coast the Johnson
Motor Wheel way

The Johnson Motor Wheel makes any bicycle a two cylinder motorcycle—strong enough for any man, light enough for women and children. Travels 6 to 35 miles an hour. 150 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Magneto and electric light generator. Rugged and simple, it gives thousand of miles of most reliable service.

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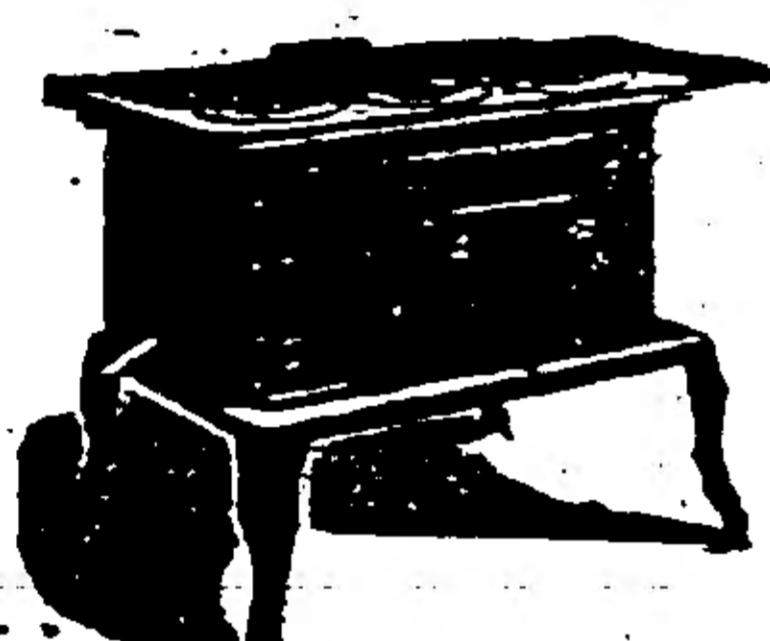
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your purse.

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MANUFACTURE.DOVER Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9.
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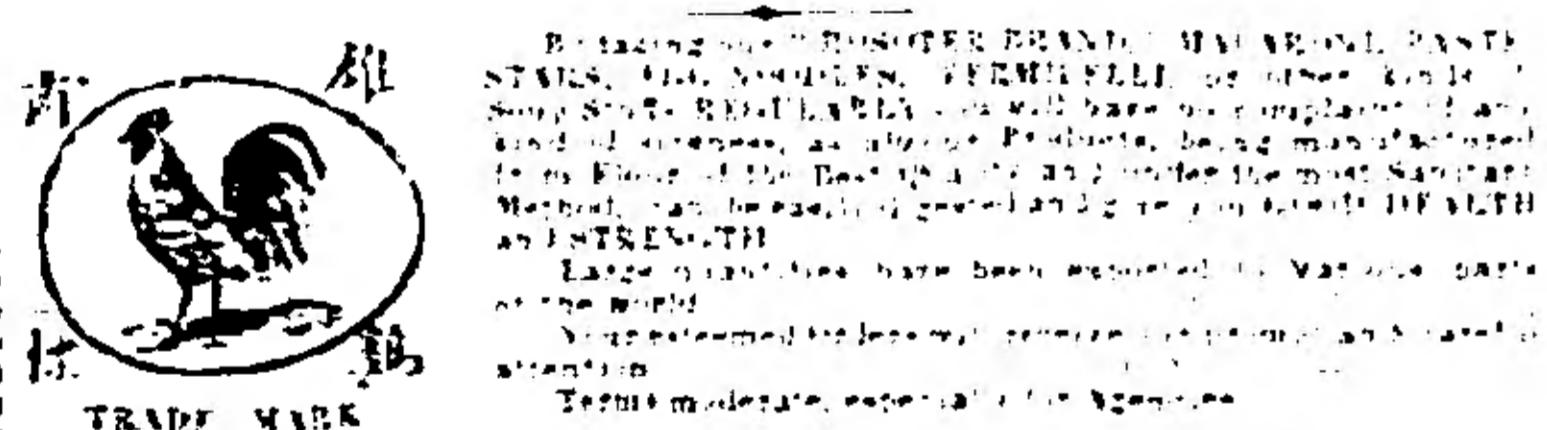
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A Large Size Range Suitable
for a Hotel. Prices to Suit All.

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Established 1900.

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BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 43 & 45, Nanjing Road.
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Whampoa, Canton, and Shanghai, No. 71,
North Soochow Road.

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REFRESHING BATHS.

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HIGH QUALITY BATH SOAP

EAU DE COLOGNE,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 1877.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

PRICE OF COAL.

London, May 8.
According to the Times, the Cabinet has decided on large increases in the prices of industrial and domestic coal which will henceforward be sold on an economic basis. Meanwhile, the coal shortage is acute, especially in Manchester.

AVIATION FEAT.

Mineola, May 8.
The aviator Coombs reached an altitude of 16,000 feet, carrying three passengers. This is a record.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

Brussels, May 8.
The reasons for Germany's reported request for the postponement of the Conference are that the Mueller Cabinet's term of office expires on June 10th. Therefore, the Cabinet is not justified in committing Germany as regards reparations, but politicians fear the responsibilities of the Spa Conference on the eve of facing the electors, as the conference is confining the Germans to explanations as regards acquitting the debts.

GERMAN COLONIAL AMBITIONS.

Berlin, May 8.
The German Colonial Society has been reconstituted in Magdeburg. Seitz, the ex-Governor of South-West Africa, presiding, demanded the revision of the Peace Treaty for readmitting Germany to the field of colonisation. Herr Lindquist, ex-State Secretary, suggested that Russia and Central and South America offered scope to German emigration. A resolution was adopted in favour of propagandising school children regarding the necessity of overseas possessions.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTIES DISAPPROVED.

London, May 8.
The Conference of the National Union of Manufacturers has passed a resolution condemning the increased Excess Profits Duties and asking for a reduction of Government expenditure.

JUBILEE STAKES.

London, May 8.
The following is the result of the Jubilee stakes:
Tangiers 1
Manillard 2
Monteith 3
Eighteen ran. Won by a length, a neck separating the second and third.
Betting: 100 to 6 Tangiers, 5 to 1 Manillard, and 9 to 1 Monteith.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL FIELDS.

London, May 8.
The Times, reverting to yesterday's criticism of the Mesopotamia oil-fields, declares that it learns that the capital of the new company will partly be subscribed by French interests and also by native elements. Furthermore, the Shell group and Anglo-Persian Company have equal shares in the capital. Therefore, the Dutch company's interest will be only 60 per cent. of the Shell Company's participation. It is estimated that the pipeline and equipment would cost £1,000,000, the figure precluding competition. The agreement, which is only awaiting signature, will show predominant English interest.

U.S. REPUBLICANS AND THE LEAGUE.

London, May 8.
The Times' Washington correspondent says that following on Senator Johnson's victory in the primary elections in California, the Republicans' Conference has decided on an agreement with Senator Lodge to adopt a more aggressive attitude towards the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty. The Party will give a pledge, if a Republican President and Senate are elected, for a programme including the outlawry of war and the establishment of a court of international justice. The decision means the Republican leaders are joining the camp of the irreconcilables. The potential importance of the Johnson-Lodge compact upon the future of the League of Nations cannot, therefore, be over-estimated.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

Laredo (Texas), May 8.
The Mexican rebels have cut the national railway also the telegraphs, sixty miles south of the border.

New York, May 8.

One thousand and five hundred revolutionary troops are marching from Juarez upon Mexico City.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Berlin, May 8.
Mannerheim is journeying from Paris to London with a view to discussing affairs with Denikin.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STEAMER DELAYED.

Singapore, May 10.
A message from Penang states that the departure of the s.s. Innsbruck for Europe was delayed owing to the Chinese cook having left the vessel at Singapore and the difficulty in obtaining a successor. The Chinese crew refused to sail without him.

COMPANY REPORT.

BANK OF CANTON LTD.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., presented to the ninth annual meeting of shareholders held on Saturday afternoon.

Gentlemen.—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company and Balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1919. The net profits for that period including \$60,026.73 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$326,736.84 which after deducting \$33,279.71 for bonus leaves \$193,457.13. This sum together with \$400,000.00 transferred from Reserve Fund, and \$40,000.00 from the Investment Reserve Fund amounts in all to \$603,457.13 for appropriation which has been dealt with as follows:

To amount written off	
" Furniture Fixtures &	\$ 414.21
" Vault	
To amount written off	
Stationery a/c	5,871.68
To amount written off	
Organization a/c	392.67
To amount of bonus to be paid in shares to holders of silver shares of \$30.00 paid up	\$90,000.00
To amount of additional bonus to be paid in shares to holders of silver shares of \$30.00 paid up	\$2,787.64

The item of \$82,787.64 is appropriated as additional bonus for the purpose of making up the difference between the value of £100,000 in respect of 40,000 shares of £5 each at the rate of exchange fixed by the Board and the bonus dividend of \$15 each in respect of 40,000 silver shares declared and converted into sterling in pursuance of the Extraordinary Resolutions passed on the 27th October 1919 which the Directors trust will be confirmed by the share-holders.

After making these transfers there remains for appropriation the sum of \$243,990.93 out of which the Directors recommend payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Subscribed Capital, and a bonus of \$3.00 per silver share of \$50.00 paid up. These will absorb \$241,302.17 leaving a balance of \$2,188.51 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. Li Yuk Tong, Choy Hing, Ma Ying Fui and Li Ping Hau retire from the Board, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly. Messrs. Li Fung Cho and Chan Fu Cheung, our Inspectors of accounts for the past year, now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, who were our auditors for the past year, and they now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

Liabilities	
To Capital:-	
40,000 Shares at \$50- each fully paid	\$ 32,000,000.00
To Reserve Fund	400,000.00
To Investment Reserve Fund	40,000.00
To Deposits	4,824,472.33
To Drafts Payable	153,008.85
To Agencies	1,228,043.46
To Unpaid Dividends	44,237.36
To Compradore Guarantee Fund	40,000.00
To Profit and Loss Account	275,633.34

Total ... \$9,615,485.89

Assets.

By Cash in hand and at Bankers	\$ 903,368.05
By Bullion & Foreign Coins Etc. in Hand	150.12
By Loans Receivable and Advances	3,523,338.97
By Bills Receivable	1,230,026.20
By Suspense Account Exchange Transactions	491,782.83
By Agencies	2,823,644.49
By Investments at Cost	37,244.40

By Payments in Advance Including Rent and Telegraph Guarantee

..... 3,334.27

By Furniture, Fixtures and Vault

..... 21,816.44

By Stationery Account

..... 7,542.40

By Bank Building Account, Head Office

..... 418,900.99

By Bank Building Account, Canton Branch

..... 23,524.23

By Bank Note Expenses, Shanghai Branch

..... 20,102.00

Total ... \$9,615,485.89

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DISTINCTIVE COLOURED

UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN.

SOFT LUXURIOUS

THIN COTTON

VESTS & DRAWERS

THESE GARMENTS

ARE STOCKED IN

PLAIN COLOURS OF

BLUE PINK & WHITE

\$4.00

suit.

Watson's

HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorant.

Extremely economical in use most effective in operation.

Price Per Pint 5cts.

Per Gallon \$2.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DISPLAYS

AT

WHITEAWAYS

NEW DRESSES

NEW BLOUSES

NEW HATS.

We are now showing a splendid assortment of ladies ready-to-wear dresses in muslin, voile, silk, etc.

Price from

\$5.75 to \$22.50.

READY-TO-WEAR SUMMER SKIRTS.

Good washing material

\$3.75 to \$9.75.

READY-TO-WEAR CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES, OVERALLS, ETC. ETC. ALL SIZES.

\$1.75 to \$4.50.

NEW READY-TO-WEAR HATS.

A large and varied stock of all the latest in smart hats for present wear, at extremely reasonable prices. Call and inspect.

\$2.75 to \$12.75.

NEW VEILINGS AND NEW NECK WEAR

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, Des Voeux Road Central.

HONGKONG.

OUR IMPERIAL POLICY.

"CANNOT POLICE THE WHOLE WORLD."

The Prime Minister made in the House of Commons recently an "important" statement on foreign policy. It was delivered in reply to a request by Mr. Clynes for information.

Mr. Lloyd George said his answers to the questions put to him would not merely indicate British policy, but Allied policy.

Dealing with conditions in Germany, he said the attempted military coup d'état had failed, which was a matter for satisfaction.

The Spartacist rising, which followed, did not seem to have succeeded either, but they had no definite information on the point.

It was a fact, however, that order was being gradually restored. Nothing, however, was very clear, and what would happen next in Germany was very difficult to predict.

With regard to the question of the Turkish Empire, the Prime Minister agreed that the delay in completing the Peace Treaty was regrettable, but it was inevitable under the circumstances.

The Allies in Europe had hoped that America would undertake the mandate for supervising the affairs in Turkey. That would have got them out of a great difficulty.

The supervision of the Turkish Empire would strain the resources of the Allies to the utmost.

An Hon. Member: What ground had you for hoping that America would accept the mandate?

The Prime Minister: Really, I cannot answer that question, but the House may take it from me that we had grounds for hoping that America would undertake the mandate. (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding, the Prime Minister said the Allies could not proceed with the Treaty until President Wilson had had the opportunity of laying the proposal before the American Senate.

AN INJUDICIOUS STEP.

Now they had had a definite indication of the attitude of the United States in reference to the Turkish Treaty, but, if the European Allies, instead of offering the mandate to the United States, had proceeded to partition Turkish territory among themselves, it would have been a most injudicious step to have taken.

Delay was bad, as it had added to the unrest in Turkey, but those evils were better than that they should have aroused the suspicions of the United States, for that would have been a greater political blunder that would have had serious consequences.

Until America had, therefore, definitely decided that she would not take part in the mandate for Turkey, the Allies were bound to postpone the further consideration of the Turkish Treaty.

It was due to the Allies to make the explanation. (Hear, hear.)

The Allied occupation of Constantinople was having a very good effect.

With regard to America, he had nothing to add to what had been already said in that House. They had had no signs from America to take the responsibility. Who was to do it? It was a very large tract of territory, mountainous and wild country, but they were hoping that France would undertake the responsibility. (Hear, hear.)

We had our own responsibilities, and we could not take too much upon our shoulders. We were prepared to take a certain amount of responsibility in the matter, but we really did not police the whole world.

The Armenians could raise an army of 40,000, and it would be, perhaps, better for the Allies to equip that army and let the Armenians defend themselves rather than that they should look to others to defend them.

MR. ASQUITH'S MISTAKE.

With regard to Mesopotamia, he understood the view of Mr. Asquith to be that we should confine our occupation to the province of Basra and abandon the province of Bagdad and Mosul.

He (the Prime Minister) thought that would be a mistake, as Basra was not sufficiently wealthy to maintain itself without the other parts of Mesopotamia.

But beyond that, to evacuate Bagdad and Mosul would be to hand those territories over to anarchy and desolation.

The view of the British Government was not that they should govern Mesopotamia as a part of the Empire, but that they should accept the mandate for supervis-

MOTOR SPEED LIMITS.

SOME MANILA OBJECTIONS.

Objecting to a number of exceptions made by the municipal board in its ordinance fixing the speed limits for motor vehicles, within the city limits, Mayor Fernandez of Manila has vetoed the ordinance and sent it back to the board. The ordinance enacted by the board makes it unlawful to drive motor vehicles within the city limits at a speed greater than 20 miles per hour, this speed to be reduced to not more than 10 miles per hour when turning corners or going down a bridge. In the ordinance, however, the board has made exceptions in the case of vehicles of the police and fire departments, traffic, emergency repair wagons, ambulances, automobiles of physicians and government mail vehicles.

While conceding that the exceptions were in most cases just and necessary, Mayor Fernandez contended that he saw no necessity for including the government mail vehicles and automobiles of physicians among those exempted from the provisions of the ordinance. Mail vehicles, according to the mayor, do not have to break the speed limit inasmuch as the limit of twenty miles per hour being quite fast enough for their purpose of distributing and collecting mail, without endangering human lives.

With regards to the physicians' automobiles, Mayor Fernandez is of the opinion that their exemption would be a cause of abuse by them. The ordinance as now worded allows a physician's automobile to travel at a speed greater than 20 miles per hour even if the physician is not on a professional trip. The exception in this case, Mayor Fernandez contends, would make it difficult to enforce the ordinance as it would not be easy to distinguish a physician's automobile from others.

ING THE COUNTRY, and that the people themselves, the Arabs, should govern themselves. He should certainly insist that Great Britain should be the mandatory Power for Mesopotamia, including Mosul. (Hear, hear.)

He invited Mr. Clynes to jocke France, add to the war debts of France, the cost of reparation and reconstruction, and take the population of the two countries, France and Germany; they would need that, unless France got something from Germany, every Frenchman would have to pay £2 for every £1 that would be paid by Germany, and for a war for which France herself was not responsible. (Cheers.)

How could we go to France and say, "Give up reparation"? He (Mr. Lloyd George) agreed that, at the present moment, Germany could not pay when she was unable to feed her population.

We were taking that into account. We had repeatedly allowed Germany credits, which came in front of reparation in order to enable her to get a start.

Mr. Asquith had said that the time had come for revising the peace terms.

There was no need for revision, Germany under the clauses of the Versailles Treaty could estimate the damage, could estimate her own capacity, and make her own offer.

The Prime Minister said he was against any policy of blackmailing Germany by laying reparations which she could not meet, but beyond that she must be made to make good the damages she had done to France and Belgium.

If Germany wanted a loan, let her put her case before the Commission. It would be favourably considered, because it was to the interest of the Allies that German industries should be set going.

There was, however, a great difference between that and suggesting Germany off. (Hear, hear.) There must be an indication on her part that Germany really meant to discharge her liabilities under the Treaty, and Germany would be fairly and equitably dealt with. She had not done so yet. (Hear, hear.)

To place the question of Germany's indemnities under the League of Nations would wreck that body. (Hear, hear.) If the German Government came to the Allies and said she was willing to carry out the terms of the Treaty, but was unable to do so without assistance, he was sure she would receive reasonable and generous treatment. (Cheers.)

NOTICE.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Members are reminded that the nomination for Officers and N.C.O.s having now been received, Balloting for the various Companies will take place at Headquarters on the following dates and times. Ballot papers will be issued at Headquarters.

Artillery Company 6.15 p.m.

Monday, 10th May.

Engineer Company 6.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 11th May.

Machine Gun Company 6.15

p.m. Wednesday, 12th May.

Infantry and Light Infantry

Companies 6.15 p.m. Thursday, 13th May.

Scottish Company 6.15 p.m.

Thursday, 13th May.

Mounted Infantry Coy. 6.15

p.m. Thursday, 13th May.

Reserve Company 6.15 p.m.

Friday, 14th May.

G. F. E. RAPSON,

B.T. Major

Adjutant,

Hongkong Volunteer Defence

Corps.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday the 26th May 1920, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE-MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1920.

NOTICE.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

MONDAY NEXT

AT 6 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

CENTRAL CHURCH

THIS DAY

NEXT

AT 6 P.M.

PUBLIC AUCTION

MONDAY, THE 16TH MAY, 1920

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

AT THEIR SALE ROOMS, 6 DUDDELL STREET

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS.

OR

MESSRS. THORESEN & CO.

HONGKONG.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.

P. O. BOX 222 HONGKONG

A COMPLETE ELECTRIFIED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

D. O. P. PLANTS ARE MADE BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY.

MANUFACTURED AND INSTALLED IN CHINA.

THEY ARE USED FOR IRrigation, Water Supply, Sewage, Etc.

THEY ARE USED FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

THEY ARE USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

THEY ARE USED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

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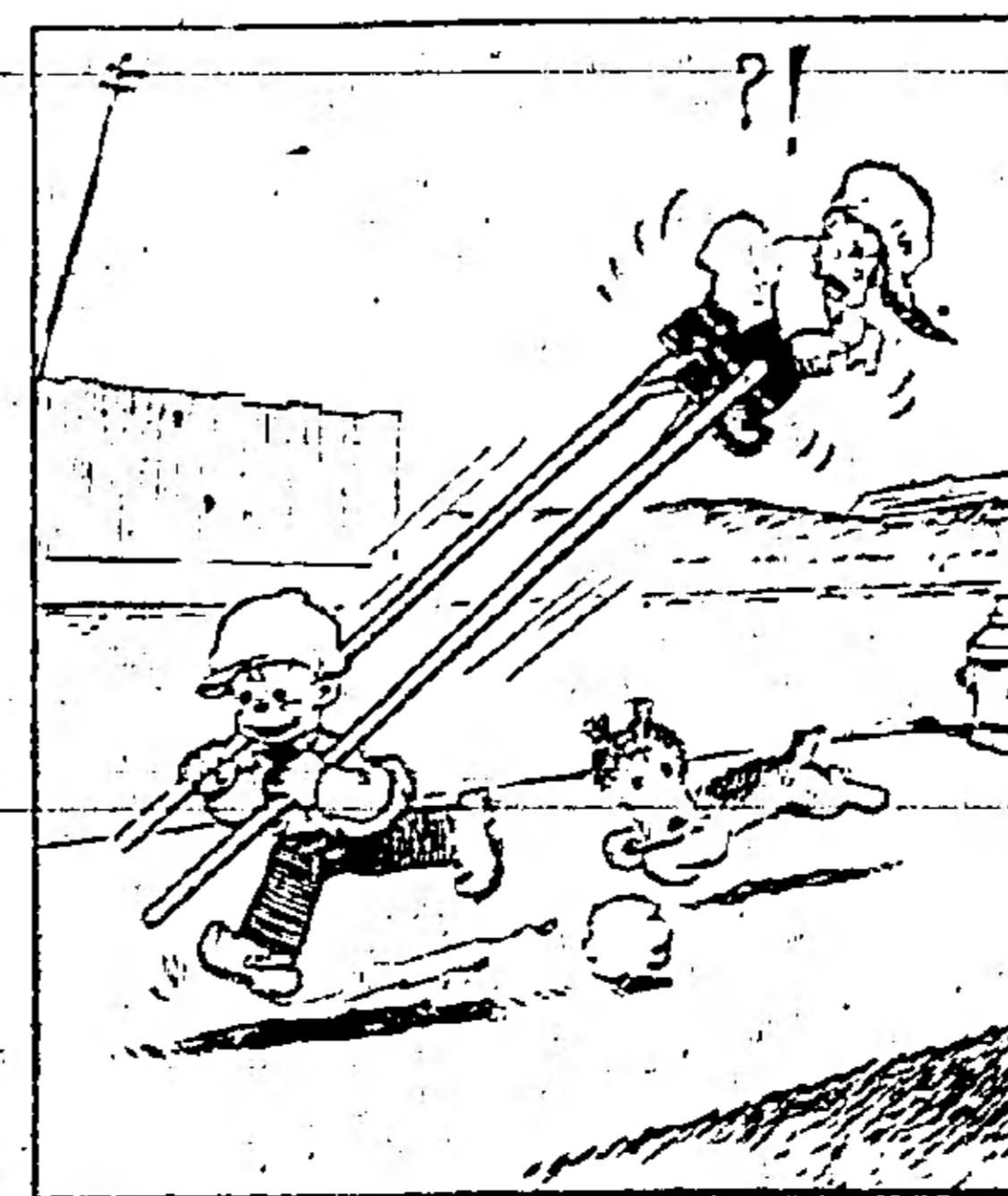
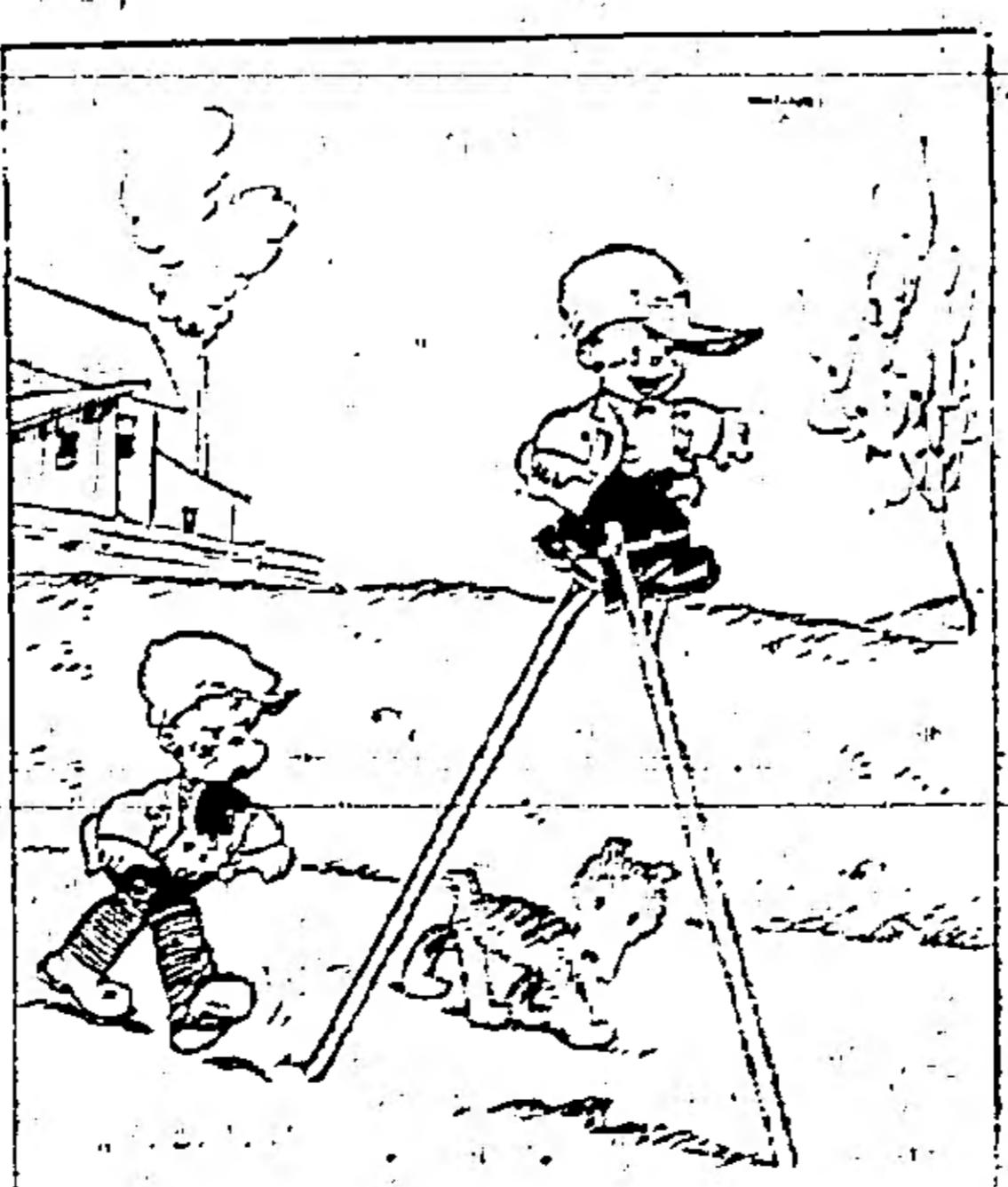
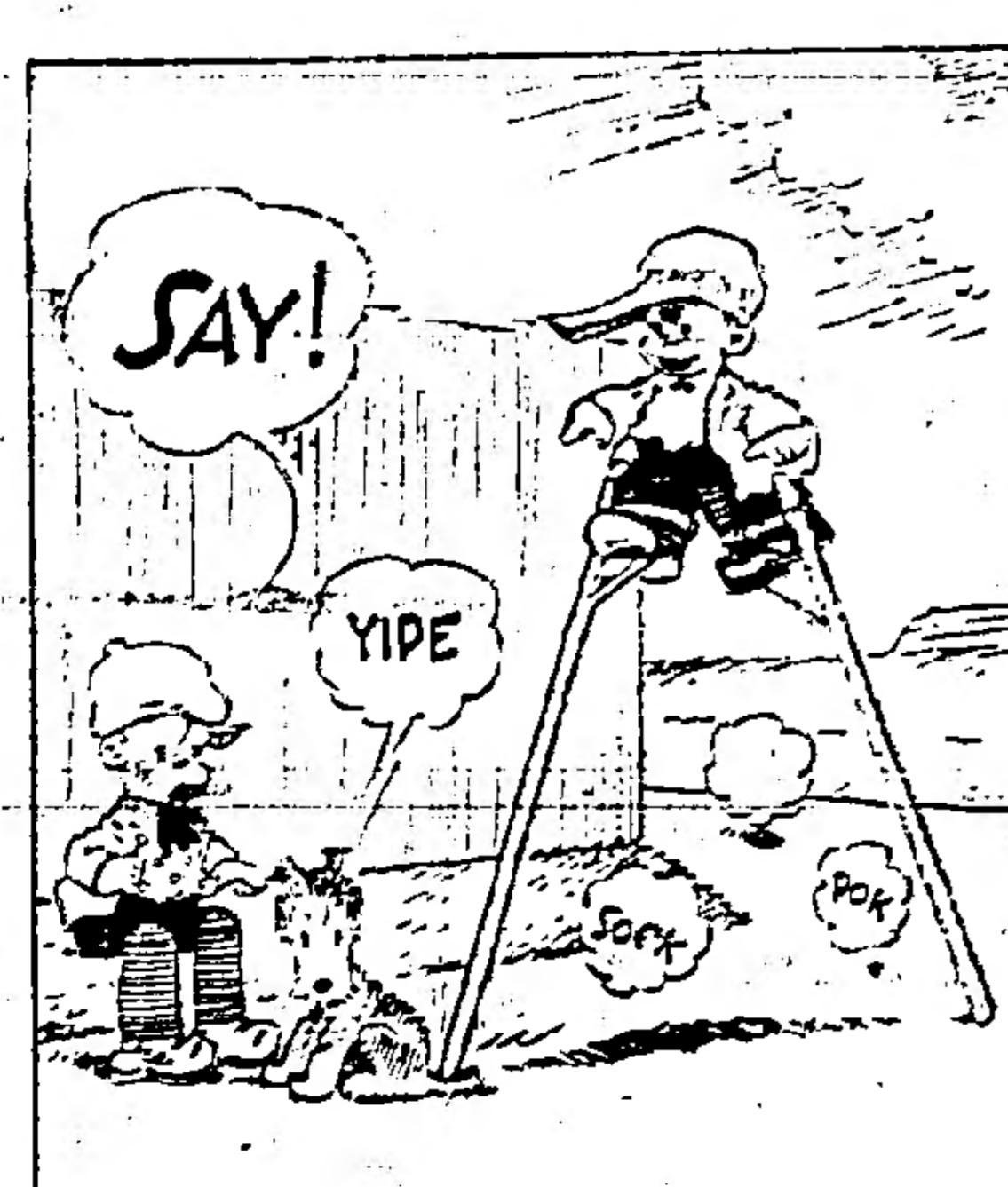
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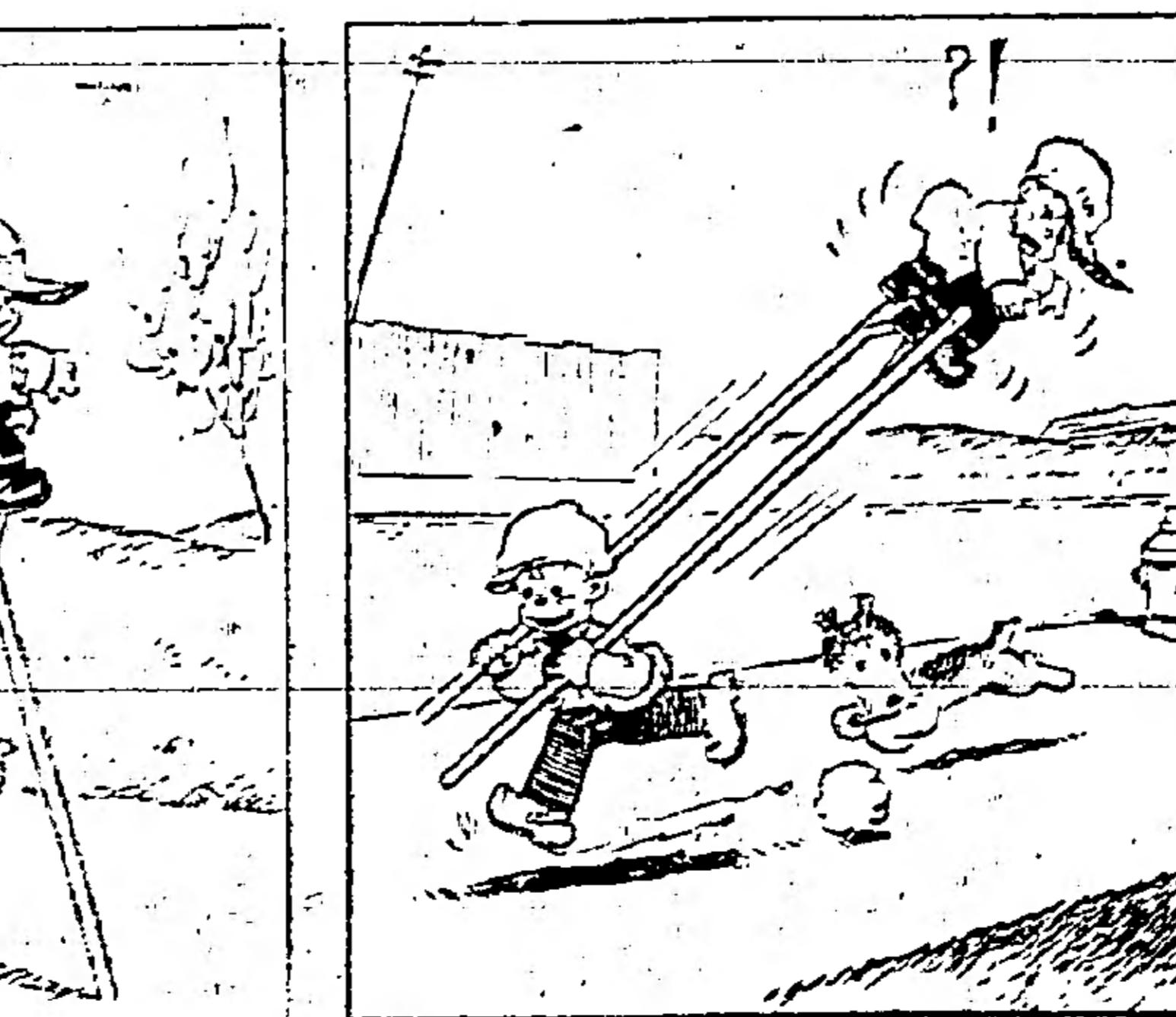
CONSIGNEES.	CONSIGNEES.	CONSIGNEES.	CONSIGNEES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.			PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.			
S.S. "CADDOPEEK."	NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.		
From CALCUTTA via RANGOON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.	The Steamship S. S. "LAKE GILPIN."		
The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignee's risk.	From CALCUTTA via RANGOON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.		
Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.	The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignee's risk.		
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on May 13th at 10 a.m. and May 14th at 10 a.m.	Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.		
All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.	All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on May 13th at 10 a.m.		
No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 14th, will be subject to rent.	All claims must be presented after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 17th, will be subject to rent.		
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.	No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.		
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.	Bills of Lading will be countersigned by		
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	MESSRS THORESEN & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 28th May, 1920.		
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board. Hongkong, 10th May, 1920.	NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.		
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.		
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.	The Steamship S. S. "VENEZUELA."		
From EUROPE and STRAITS	From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.		
THE Company's Steamship "DELAGOA MARU,"	The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Agency's Godowns at Kowloon, each consignment will be put up by mark and delivery can be claimed as soon as the Goods are landed.		
Goods not cleared by the 17th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.	Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.		
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives, at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.	All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.		
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.	No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.		
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th May, or they will not be recognised.		
Agents. Hongkong, 10th May, 1920.	No Fire Insurance will be effected.		
	BILLS OF LADING WILL BE COUNTER-SIGNED BY THE COMPANY'S AGENTS.		
	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.		
	Agents. Hongkong, 7th April, 1920.		

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



He That Laughs Last Laughs Best.

BY BLOSSER



TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

DRY DOCK
LENGTH 787 FEET.
DEPTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

THREE SLIPWAYS
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF
LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK" HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 222
CALL PLATE: "T" OVER "A" AND PENNANT.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Sore Throat, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glaucoma, Swellings, Burns, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Fins, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't want to run the risk of getting one of the same diseases, then you must have a permanent cure. It is a simple fact that when you have been treated by Clarke's Blood Mixture, when alone with the true Chinese physicians, Clarke's Blood Mixture is just what a medicine. It is guaranteed to be safe and effective.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is proved by a most remarkable collection of anecdotes which quickly speak for themselves. All cases reported have been treated by Clarke's Blood Mixture, and he certifies that it cures and purifies the body, and enables us to effect a complete cure.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DELAGOA MARU"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

U.S. CONSULAR REPORTS.

SOUTH CHINA PORTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DELAGOA MARU"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 17th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1920.

China on the road of modern industrial progress. It is believed that the natives, instead of resenting, as formerly, the entrance of foreign banker, engineer, and business man. They now realise that they can do little without foreign assistance, and such assistance could count upon the co-operation of the officials and people.—Consul Geo. C. Hanson.

Swatow.—The mining of wolfram ore became important during 1918, but the falling off of the demand late in the year brought production to a standstill. Thousands of Chinese found employment in mining, collecting, and transporting this ore. This district and contiguous territory may be expected to resume production as soon as the market revives. The mining of coal in the northern part of the Swatow district progressed on account of high prices and inadequate supplies of the imported article. Mining was carried on by native methods, and was chiefly confined to surface workings. The product is a very hard dust coal. It is used in briquet form in some native industries, and mixed with rice husk in others. Other mineral deposits are known to exist, but no development of them has yet occurred. A number of American light plants have been built in this district during the year, most of which are being operated on a commercial basis at a charge of 64 to 96 cents per lamp. Their small cost especially appeals to the Chinese, with whom electric lighting has become very popular, and during the next few years considerable development along this line should occur.

Foochow.—The Foochow district needs foreign capital to open up its mines, to construct needed railways, to install hydroelectric plants, tram lines, electric lighting plants, telephone systems, to construct waterworks, and, in general, to start this part of China on the road of modern industrial progress. The Foochow district needs foreign capital to open up its mines, to construct needed railways, to install hydroelectric plants, tram lines, electric lighting plants, telephone systems, to construct waterworks, and, in general, to start this part of China on the road of modern industrial progress.

Consul C. E. Gaus.

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Consul M. S. Myers.

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MARRIAGE

COWAN—DRAKE.—At St. John's Cathedral on 10th May, 1920, Captain Peter H. Cowan, s.s. "Kanchow," to Miss Patricia M. I. Drake, youngest daughter of S.A. Drake Esq., The Charters, St. Breock, Cornwall.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. E.E. da Silva and family beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to those who sent wreaths and condolences in their recent sad bereavement, and also to those who attended the funeral.

DEATH

LEASK.—At Ayrshire, N.B., on the 8th inst., Euphemia Langhton, widow of the late Henry Leask, aged 86 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1920.

WARSHIP TYPES.

Hongkong, as a naval station, is concerned in the question of warship development, and many must have read with interest the telegram to hand yesterday in which Admiral Beatty made a strong plea for the retention of the capital ship. Since the war we have heard a great deal about warship types. There have been strong advocates both of undersea craft and of surface ships, whilst, as Lord Beatty put it, some critics have even been pleading for ships that can disappear under the surface one minute and be lost in the clouds the next. This latter idea is very attractive and it may prove to emerge from the realm of imagination into the sphere of actuality. But that is looking far ahead. Lord Beatty says—and his opinion is worthy of all respect—that the capital ship is the unit upon which the seapower of the Empire must still be built. To take the place of the capital ship, says this expert, critics have devised nothing outside "a few windy paragraphs in the newspapers." That is very neatly put. Perhaps we shall now have some of these critics attempting to get their own back, and we may even see a renewal of the controversy on this question of warship types.

Quite recently, there was put into commission the Hood, the finest warship afloat to-day. The question has been raised whether she will be the last big ship constructed for the British Navy or whether she is merely the parent of a new race of sea mastodons. Time will tell, but, at any rate, this magnificent fighting vessel is a remarkable tribute to the modern warship designer, and is an illustration of what can be achieved by going to a large size. The task which had to be carried out by those responsible for the design was an immensely difficult one. The desire was to evolve a warship which while possessing the speed of the fastest battle-cruisers, should have good under-water protection against torpedoes, and at the same time possess the armament and armour protection of a first-class battleship. The seeming miracle has been accomplished, but the ship has cost six millions to build, and there will be many to doubt if she is worth it. If the Hood be compared with the Queen Elizabeth it will be found that with the same armament as that famous vessel and somewhat heavier armour, the Hood has six knots higher speed. In other words the speed is nearly that of the Renown and Repulse, which were built for speed, while the armour protection is twice as effective, and the Hood carries eight 15-in. guns against six. No better tribute to the soundness of the design could be found than the fact that the United States Navy Board has elected to modify the original plans of the new battle-cruisers to correspond with those of the Hood.

The whole question of the big surface ship is, as we say, now a matter of acute controversy. The First Lord of the Admiralty has defended it in the House of Commons, and Sir Eustace D'Eyncourt justifies its continued existence. The need for improved types of submersibles is not overlooked, but experts say that it is not possible to design a warship which would have the power of submersibility, which on the same displacement and cost could approach the Hood in fighting qualities. If the big surface warship can be efficiently protected from attack by submarine or aircraft—and expert naval opinion believes that this can be done—the surface ship is an infinitely superior vessel to the submersible battleship. A watchful eye will no doubt be kept on developments both in aircraft and submersible ships but for the time being the high-speed, heavily-armed and armoured surface warship is generally regarded as the most efficient fighting unit which can be obtained. In H.M.S. Hood we have the best of the kind which has yet been designed and constructed, and we may count upon it that whatever design of warship may be the best under the conditions which exist at any particular time, the newest and best of the class will always be included in the British Navy.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

DANGEROUS ROADS.

It is quite a commonplace to hear people in Hongkong boasting about the Colony's roads and, after all, it is but natural that they should, when one looks at the physical difficulties that have been overcome in this respect. As regards design and lay-out they are not to be excelled anywhere in the Far East and the scenic beauty of them has been rightly praised. But besides being beautiful a road should be serviceable—it is not much use otherwise. And in this connection the attention of the Public Works Department might rightly be called to the new road from Kowloon to Castle Peak—in fact to the condition of the majority of the roads running round the New Territory. It was our very unpleasant duty yesterday to record a nasty accident that might have had very much more serious consequences—an accident that was caused solely because of the dangerously soft material with which the top of the road is made up. The writer took a run out to Castle Peak on Saturday and found that the whole of the road beyond Laichikok had been very materially damaged by the heavy rains of the preceding week. In places the entire surfacing was washed away and in others there were holes and ruts that constituted a real danger, especially for motor cyclists. Even parts of the road had slipped down embankments because there was no sufficiently binding material on top. And the noticeable thing was that two small parties of road workers were engaged in putting down precisely the same soft kind of material that had been removed. It only needs another heavy fall of rain for the road to be in precisely the same bad condition. The road from Tai Po to Shatin is a positive disgrace as regards its surfacing and is extremely dangerous to use. On the island, too, there are patches where a similar state of things can be seen.

A SUGGESTION.

Let us state straight away that we know little or nothing about the technical side of road-making, but we do know that a soft untailed road is absolutely unfit for the conditions that prevail here. By reason of the many turnings and windings and the very frequent use of embankments and cuttings it is essential that the roads should be good and hard; otherwise accidents will by the rule instead of the exception. Let all admit that the roads here are primarily pleasure roads and that there is no dire urgency as to their use. Following heavy rains, could not our P.W.D. be empowered to prohibit traffic at least until the road had regained some reasonable solidity? We realise that it would be an expensive business to embark upon the complete mending and tarring of all the roads—especially the many miles on the mainland—but that should be the ultimate aim of our road makers. Not until that is done shall we have roads that will afford safe travelling in all weathers. This is really a serious matter, as is proved by Sunday's accident—a happening that was due solely to the bad condition of the road.

BRITAIN'S REVIVING TRADE.

It must have been gratifying to all who took sufficient interest to read, to learn that there had been such marked improvement in the Home trade returns for April, both imports and exports showing large increases as compared with twelve months ago. The details that Reuter supplied us with were perhaps more interesting than the main fact, for they revealed that Britain is coming into her own again as a great manufacturing centre. The cable stated that "the increased imports were chiefly in raw materials, notably in raw cotton, whilst the increased exports included over £10,000,000 of articles wholly or mainly manufactured. Then followed a list of principal items showing that in the needed manufactures of the day Britain is taking a very worthy place. It has to be admitted that imports are still some way ahead of exports, but the disparity in the figures has been greatly reduced to what it was this time last year. Such returns as these clearly indicate that, given an immunity from distracting labour disturbances, and a period of steady application to production, Britain will soon be in her old position of the world's greatest workshop. Certain it is that nothing will conduce more to her eventual benefit than an endeavour on the part of all classes to wipe off the great external debts that the war forced

DAY BY DAY.

MANY PEOPLE PROFESS TO DESPISE WHAT THEY INWARDLY ENVY.

The naval authorities notify for public information that a considerable quantity of naval cordite will be burnt on Stonecutter's Island this evening and Thursday evening commencing about 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

Mr. C. E. W. Rico returned to the Colony this morning from the North by the P. & O. Nore. We understand that he has been successful in securing from the Peking Government the required support for an aviation service from Hongkong to Shanghai.

A smuggler of silver coins today, at the Police Court, advanced the frightful plea that he would be murdered by his friends in the country were the money, which belonged to them, not returned. He failed to melt the heart of the Magistrate, the coins being ordered to be confiscated.

The local agents of the P. and O. S. N. Co. have been advised that subscription for shares in the new P. and O. Banking Corporation closes in London on or before 12th May. The capital of the concern is to be £5,000,000, in £10 shares, the present issue being 250,000 shares at £10 2s. 6d.

A meeting of the Artillery Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps was held at Headquarters last evening when the following were elected officer and non-Commissioned officers: Lieut. McCann, Sergt. Greenhill, Corporals M. L. Railton and J. L. Mac-Pherson, and Bombardiers Purvis and Rouse.

Last week's health return shows three cases of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal), two of plague (both fatal), one fatal occurrence of small-pox and one non-fatal case of diphtheria. The sufferer in the last-named was a Britisher; the rest Chinese. There were eight deaths from influenza—one Pole and the rest Chinese.

J. Farquhar, who had been remanded on a charge of defrauding the Hongkong Hotel Company in the matter of a few dollars' worth of drinks, did not appear in Court this morning in response to the charge. His bail of \$10 was estreated, and from this amount \$2.20 was deducted in payment to the Hotel for the amount of the drinks which the defendant and his friends consumed.

An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held at the City Hall last evening for the purpose of considering the financial position of the Club. There was a record attendance and Mr. G. M. Young (the President) occupied the chair. The meeting lasted for close on two hours. A report of the proceedings, which were private, is to be supplied to the Press later.

Mr. J. R. Crees, acting assistant cashier at the Naval Yard, was last night presented by his colleagues of the clerical staff on the occasion of his retirement on pension with a massive silver rosette, as a token of their esteem. Mr. Crees has given life-long service to the Admiralty and has been in Hongkong for about eleven years. During the war he filled the position of acting assistant cashier. He leaves with Mrs. Crees and Miss Crees by the s.s. Nore on Wednesday and intends settling down in Gillingham, Kent.

THE UNIVERSITY.

COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO FINANCES.

We understand that a Commission will shortly be appointed by His Excellency, the Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, to enquire and report generally regarding the financial position of the University of Hongkong.

The members of the Commission will be announced very shortly.

her to contract. Her currency is still appreciating in the markets of the world and there can be no surer barometer of a country's prosperity. There seems little need to worry about Great Britain if the people in it will only keep an eye on essentials.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(BY "AJAX")

"Fine steady weather" old Scotch farmers say to one another sarcastically during a spell of unusually wet weather that doesn't suit them, and I might very well apply this term to the weather we have experienced throughout last week. We cannot delude ourselves any longer. We are out of the cold weather and getting quickly into the warm.

Within a few days the Praya East Reclamation Scheme will be put into execution. The meeting of the marine lot-holders held last week, and over which Sir Paul Chater presided, was a particularly interesting one, in more than one respect. The scheme's *raison d'être* is to relieve the existing congestion. The Wan-chai district, by its distance from the business and banking centre, handicapped as it is by the large intervening area taken by the Naval Dockyard, is precluded from becoming under present conditions a European business locality and consequently must depend entirely for its development upon the Chinese and Japanese smaller concerns and the working classes. That is not a popular district with the latter as evidenced by the westward trend to be daily witnessed of the hundreds of workers in the Dockyard as they leave their work. The correspondents read at the meeting of the lot-holders by Mr. Northcott, relative to the objections of Sir Paul Chater which were addressed to the Government, smacked of an attempt to get the greatest possible advantage for the holders. The Government had very rightly paid little heed to the objections, and more plainly wrote telling Sir Paul Chater that if the lot-holders were not prepared to accept the terms as laid down in their communication the Government themselves would proceed with the work. Hear Sir Paul speak. —"The Government's proposal to further increase the cost to the lot-owners by the imposition of a premium of 25 cents per square foot on all land to be acquired by them (making \$1.75 cents per square foot) brings the total cost, when completed, to such a figure as to be, in my opinion, prohibitive to the whole scheme." A Daniel come to judgment. Land in the vicinity of the areas that are to be reclaimed by the Government costs to-day at least \$5.00 a square foot, and yet Sir Paul Chater presumes to tell the authorities that a levy of \$1.75 is prohibitive. That opinion was only shared by Sir Paul and not the lot-holders for they, without a moment's hesitation, consented to embrace the offer of the Government; Sir Paul Chater's plea made to the Government that they must make the burden of reclamation as light as possible to the lot-owners, by waiving all premium, fell on silent ears, and the authorities very rightly gave no consideration to his suggestions and objections.

J. Farquhar, who had been remanded on a charge of defrauding the Hongkong Hotel Company in the matter of a few dollars' worth of drinks, did not appear in Court this morning in response to the charge. His bail of \$10 was estreated, and from this amount \$2.20 was deducted in payment to the Hotel for the amount of the drinks which the defendant and his friends consumed.

British business men in Hongkong who have a dash of statesmanship in them and are ready to take an active part in public life are few in the Colony. One of these few is the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who, I am glad to notice, has been appointed to take the place of Sir Paul Chater on the Executive Council. Mr. Holyoak has all the breadth of view that comes from a long commercial career. As a public man Mr. Holyoak's qualities are solid rather than brilliant. His head is not always screwed on right, as the saying goes, nor does he always appreciate to the full the value of moderation. He is the "arm and burgher" of Hongkong life and commerce. At certain times he has been the modern counterpart of Cato of Utica, a noble Roman truly, but a character of several disconcerting limitations. Granting his sincerity, his high purpose, and his integrity it is easier to admire than to love him. It may be truly said of him as of his friend, Mr. Pollock, that in politics he has been a typical doctrinaire, abhorring compromise, and absolutely blind to the fact that his ideal is often a hopeless anachronism.

I refer particularly to his association with the C.R.A. scheme of reforms. I admire Mr. Holyoak with all his limitations, but I must leave it to some body else to love him. Perhaps, that is because I think more of Julius Caesar than I do of Cato. In this connection I may say that I certainly would prefer Mr. Holyoak as an unofficial member of the Executive Council

to Sir Paul Chater. I am certain that this predilection is shared by hundreds of others in the Colony. Sir Paul has very vast interests in Hongkong. Mr. Holyoak has not so many diversified interests, and I am certain that his opinion and advice will be as useful as Sir Paul Chater's, and equally as disinterested, to put it mildly.

Mr. Irving's appointment as a Member of the Legislative Council calls for little comment. As an educationist he is not esteemed by many, who regard him as a mere doctrinaire.

Mr. N. L. Smith, our Magistrate, has added laurels to his name during the week by the very sound judgment he gave in the case that the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company brought against those of their lift boys who had struck work. I cannot congratulate Mr. M. S. Northcott on the action taken; if his prosecution failed it is not the fault of the Ordinance but his. He cannot expect a month's notice from his lift boys if he, in turn, claims the privilege of sack them at a moment's notice.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

(MR. GREENFIELD FINDS IT HARD TO "BE CHAIRFUL")

The question of extending the business quarter of the city to keep pace with increasing requirements of the Colony is one which should receive the immediate attention of the Government. From being merely a topic of discussion for local politicians, the subject has become pressing in view of certain incidents which have demonstrated conclusively the need of such relief in office and business accommodation.

Reports have appeared from time to time in the Telegraph how this housing problem has to be faced by various firms which have to remove from their quarters in consequence of notices served on them by owners.

In the case of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it was for the purpose of extending their business quarters, that the building adjacent to the Bank Building, which used to accommodate Messrs. Alex Ross and other firms, was taken back. In other instances, buildings have been demolished for the erection of new structures for business and other purposes. But in every case the tenants have had more or less difficulty in their quest for new quarters. Lately, a number of firms have had to seek other premises for their offices, and a make-shift arrangement had to be come to. Without the prospect of getting better accommodation, they had to seek shelter for the time being in the old Supreme Court building, notwithstanding the fact that the previous tenants of this building had quit their late quarters in a hurry in view of the Government's decision to put up this structure, together with the old Post Office, for auction.

Perhaps the most painful experience to the persons concerned is the present instance of two concerns having to give up business solely because they have received notice to quit and are unable to secure new quarters. Miss Fairall was almost, in tears when a representative of the Telegraph saw her yesterday. Her shop and that of Mr. Samuel Greenfield are to exist no more at the end of this month, in accordance with the notice which has been served on them by their landlords, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., they are to move out.

"I can only say that it is unfair that they should order me out at all: I have been here for so many years," Miss Fairall said to our representative; and that was all she was able to say.

Mr. Samuel Greenfield was likewise indignant. He did not in the least live up to his famous motto of "Do Be Chairful." Mr. Greenfield said that the notice that had been served on him would expire at the end of this month, and as he was unable to secure quarters "for love or money" there was no other course for him to follow than to give up the business which he has built up during the past fourteen years.

Paying what he considers as an unduly big rental, and having been in occupation of the building since its erection, Mr. Greenfield is indignant at having received notice to quit the building within two months. He stated that he had been hunting round the central quarter of the town for a site for his new shop, but extending his investigations into the Chinese portion he was unable to accomplish his object.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. George J. Scott has obtained, at an age a little past fifty, the great post of Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland. Less than a year has passed since he was appointed general manager of the Union Bank of Scotland, and now comes this higher honour. Mr. Scott has the literary taste appropriate to his name, and he has published privately a very pleasant volume of essays. To the *Advertiser* Magazine he has often contributed articles. He is an out-and-out admirer of the great Sir Walter, and his youngest son bears the Wizard's name.

Sir William Robertson's promotion to the rank of Field Marshal makes him the first British soldier to accomplish a feat which was easier in Napoleon's armies. Not a few of the Emperor's marshals had worn a knapsack, but Sir William is the only man who, entering the ranks as a private, has won a baton. He became a full General as recently as 1916, and there are nine on the list senior to him. During or since the war there have already been seven Field Marshals created, but of these the Emperor of Japan and Marshal Foch figure in an honorary capacity.

The honorary statistician of the British Anti-Tobacco League estimates that the national tobacco bill for 1919 amounted to £181,169,000. On the basis of the present Customs and Excise duties about half of that represents revenue. Smokers at least have the satisfaction that they are paying the interest on a very considerable proportion of the National Debt, and that every cigar or pipe or cigarette they light with

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GOODWILL IN INDUSTRY.

ADVICE TO SHIPBUILDERS.

The spring meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects was resumed recently at the Royal Society of Arts, with Lord Durham (the president) in the chair.

Sir Alfred Yarrow (vice-president) opened a discussion on our economic position as a shipbuilding country. He deprecated emigration, which cost this country about £40,000,000 annually. The only way to reduce this drain on the country was to do their utmost to increase our trade, so that people might find here profitable employment. Following the example of the United States and Germany, an attempt was now being made by the Government to encourage the application of scientific research to industries, and there could be no doubt that it would benefit the shipbuilding industry if more scientific men were introduced into private establishments. He thought that nothing would be seriously accomplished to remedy this deficiency until science was more generally taught in our schools, and to ensure this greater number of the headmasters must be drawn from men trained in science rather than from those trained in classics.

"Our shipbuilding industry," said Sir A. Yarrow, "depends on our shipbuilders being able to produce ships cheaper than our competitors, on our keeping well to the front in naval architecture, which was greatly dependent upon scientific research, and on our having in view that among our present competitors are the United States and Japan (and, later, on, Germany), where the most up-to-date equipment was to be found in their shipyards and engine works. We must therefore adopt the most modern machines, and, where old ones existed which were costly to work, take Lord Fisher's advice and 'scrap the lot.'"

"Further," continued Sir A. Yarrow, "I think many firms might take more interest in the welfare of those in their employ, and by extending more human sympathy towards them in their daily business life inspire mutual confidence. This, I believe, is mainly to be obtained by personal intercourse between employers and employed and it rests with the former to secure this end."

"I would once more call attention to the heavy responsibility that rests upon those who make arbitrary restrictions on labour, which restrain our artisans from doing their very best by insisting on arbitrary lines of demarcation, or by reducing output, or by preventing those who can and are anxious to work both men and women—from so doing, and thus render it impossible in the future for our shipbuilders to face foreign competition."

"In face of these facts, for anyone to imagine that by limiting output we are adding to our prosperity is inconceivable. This view I feel is not shared by the better-informed British working man, for the vast majority are men of intelligence, and when they come to a full realization that any slackness will not only imperil the nation, but will injure their fellow-workers, they will, I feel certain, respond to the demands made upon them."

TRADE UNION DANGERS.

Any strike, said Mr. Lynn, which hampered healthy competition and ambition was dangerous to the life of the State, and in his opinion the existing organizations on both sides did that. Trade unions should be used for the purpose of protecting the standard of living, and the affairs of the workshop should be controlled by the workshop committee and the employer and employees directly concerned. Employers should encourage and

would be just and at the same time bring about maximum production. It would be a proper thing for the Government to institute a conference between employers and employed, which should lay down certain general principles.

THE WORKMAN'S STANDPOINT.

Mr. Lynn (a Glasgow shop steward) who was invited by the chairman to address the meeting from a workman's point of view, said he would try to express what was in the mind of the thinking workman. He (the speaker) was "in the camp of the enemy." (Laughter.) Some employers objected to being classed as non-working people. That was a move in the right direction. The employer was advancing and so was the workmen but the worker's real trouble was that he did not get into close contact with his employer. The conclusion he had come to after listening to the paper and the discussion was: "You fellows are not such a bad lot after all." (Laughter.) The thinking individual in the work shop wanted to get near his employer. The owners of dogs were known to the police by a number on their collars. Workers dropped their name and received a number; and if they spoke to any individual in authority their name was not known but their number was.

The workers wanted to realize that they were necessary in a factory for more than production—for the benefit of the business and the general welfare of the State. It gave him great pleasure to know that at least some of the employers were concerned at the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. Being employed in the shipbuilding industry, and as chairman of the Shop Stewards' Committee, he took a keen interest in affairs connected with the workshop and in his opinion we were up against one of the most critical periods in the history of the world. Not only was the industry of the State in danger, but the very existence of the white race was in danger, and in his opinion the Constitution could not be saved by force of arms. The danger could only be averted by employers and employees coming together, thus realizing their responsibility to each other and to the State. In his opinion the sole cause of this crisis was the lack of confidence which undoubtedly existed between employers and employees.

Many employers looked upon employees as nothing more than a means of making profit; and in turn the average employee looked upon his employer as an individual not to be trusted, so the one was ready at all times to thwart the other when an opportunity arose. Some employers, he had no doubt, were really tired of this ridiculous system and would gladly welcome a better state of affairs. This could only be brought about by both parties coming into personal contact with one another, and the worker must not be known by a number as a productive piece of machinery. He wanted to have a higher ideal and to feel that his employer had a higher ideal in view for him. He must realize that he was an interested individual, and should be taken into consideration in the industry in which he was engaged.

APPEAL TO REASON.

Colonel Smith Park said that all his life he had been connected with a large industry, and employers had always had a most earnest desire to do well for their workers. If the views expressed by Mr. Lynn were more generally displayed by the representatives of working men there would be far fewer differences between employers and employed. There would not be the same danger of strikes. Very often strikes were brought about by threats by trade unions. He would say to the workers—drop this system of threats and intimidation, and confine themselves more to reason

HOW TO LIVE LONGER.

AVOID DEPRESSION AND EXCITEMENT.

A medical correspondent writes in the *Daily News*.

The natural desire to prolong healthy human life as long as possible has always been the dream of savants (writes a medical correspondent). Bearing upon the startling announcement recently made by Dr. Eugen Fink, of the New York Life Extension, and reported in the *Times*, that the "postponement of middle age and the doubling, and even trebling, of the ordinary span of life was not a fantastic idea," it may be stated that, theoretically, the human machine should last considerably longer than the proverbial three-score years and ten.

It was the opinion of the late Professor Metchnikoff that the germs of putrefaction normally present in the large intestine of man were responsible for his premature decay. Hence he conceived the idea of counteracting their baneful influence by the ingestion of sour milk, containing the Bulgarian strain of the lactic acid bacillus. A few years ago, the sour milk treatment had a great vogue, and even now, the lactic acid cheese is eagerly sought after by followers of this cult.

Then again, the famous dictum of the late Sir William Osler that a man is "as old as his arteries" supplies another link in the effort of science to fight against the downward tendency of the living cells.

The arteries should retain their suppleness and elasticity well on into old age, but the stress and strain of modern life, especially nervous worries and undue excitement, tend to make them hard and brittle. In the latter state, they are unable to assist the natural blood-flow to the tissues, which are, therefore, gradually deprived of their proper nourishment.

By the careful avoidance of excess of all kinds, and of depressing emotions, it is quite possible to resist the "cumulative effect of antagonistic conditions"—to quote Dr. Eisk—and so to prolong life.

invite shop committees to meet them, and he asked those present to think this matter over. The shop committees should meet once a fortnight or oftener if convenient, and the employer should invite his manager, and, if possible, his leading foreman, to be present. Grievances should be discussed and suggestions made as to the best method of carrying on the work in the various departments. He believed employers lost much valuable information through the bad practice of keeping as much hidden from "the Governor" as possible; and he thought the suggestions he had made, if adopted, would remedy this state of things.

He did not agree with those people who thought the right thing was to produce as little as possible. Such a doctrine would always recoil upon the workers with disastrous results. He fully appreciated the fact that many employers worked long hours under great mental strain, but many of the workers could not realize it. How could they? They knew nothing about their employers; perhaps never saw them. All this, he believed, could be remedied by employers and employees coming more into contact with one another.

In concluding, Mr. Lynn said there was undoubtedly growing in the workshops a sentiment in favour of what was known as direct action. He was sorry when he saw any departure from the constitutional method of agitating for reform; but, on the other hand, they must remember that when vested interests were stubborn, there was great danger. He wanted to say, and to emphasize it, that there was nothing dangerously wrong in the workshop to-day; but the parties concerned must come together (Cheers).

APPEAL TO REASON.

Any strike, said Mr. Lynn, which hampered healthy competition and ambition was dangerous to the life of the State, and in his opinion the existing organizations on both sides did that. Trade unions should be used for the purpose of protecting the standard of living, and the affairs of the workshop should be controlled by the workshop committee and the employer and employees directly concerned. Employers should encourage and

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and argument; and they would find employers generally reasonable people to deal with, and anxious to do well for their workers.

Mr. Mariner remarked that there was nothing which paid an owner better, as regarded his own personal happiness, and those associated with him, than to spend an hour or two each day in his factory, and conversing with individual men, and not through foremen or shop-committes.

Mr. D. W. Caddick thought it was to their interests to keep prices as high as possible; otherwise, unless they had very greatly increased production, we should not be able to pay our way as a nation.

Mr. Logan (shop steward), supporting generally the views of Mr. Lynn, remarked that until they had good will and co-operation between employers and employees it would be futile to attempt to increase production. Most of the strikes could be avoided if the two parties met together in a sincere spirit.

The Chairman, in closing the discussion, characterized the speeches of the shop stewards as being sympathetic.

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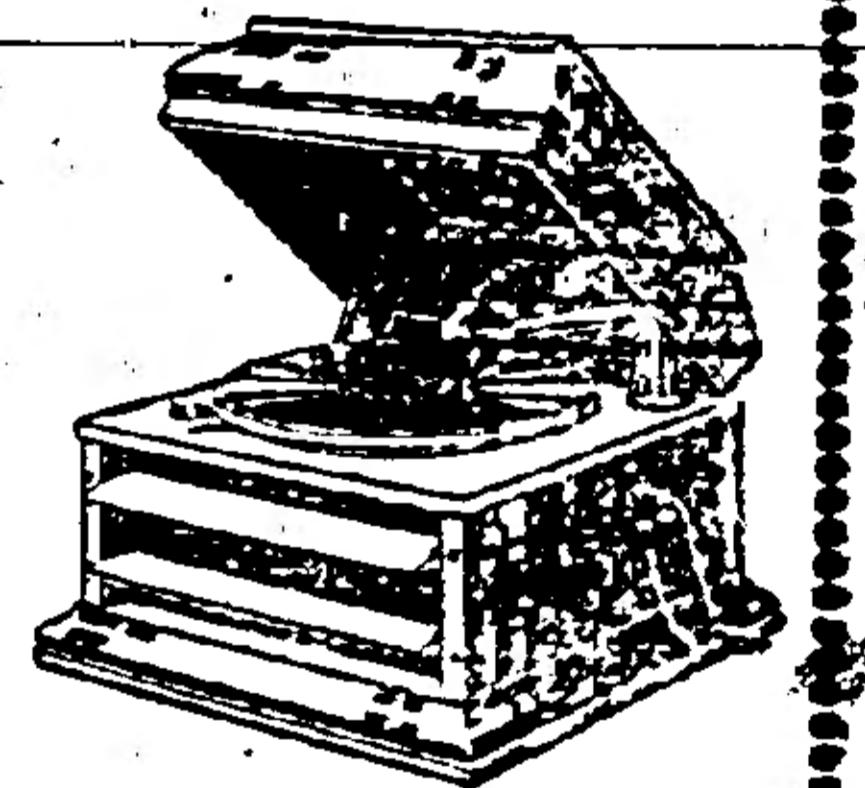
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Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Points in the United
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Steamers. — Time. — Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU 21.00 27th May.
SIBERIA MARU 21.00 13th June, from Yokohama.
SHIYU MARU 22.00 17th June.
PERSIA MARU 9.00 3rd July.
KOREA MARU 23.00 14th July.

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BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

HENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers. — Time. — Leave Hongkong.

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SEIYO MARU 17.200 9th Nov.

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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, baggage, etc. apply to

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ALSO

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Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

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Sailing on 12th May.

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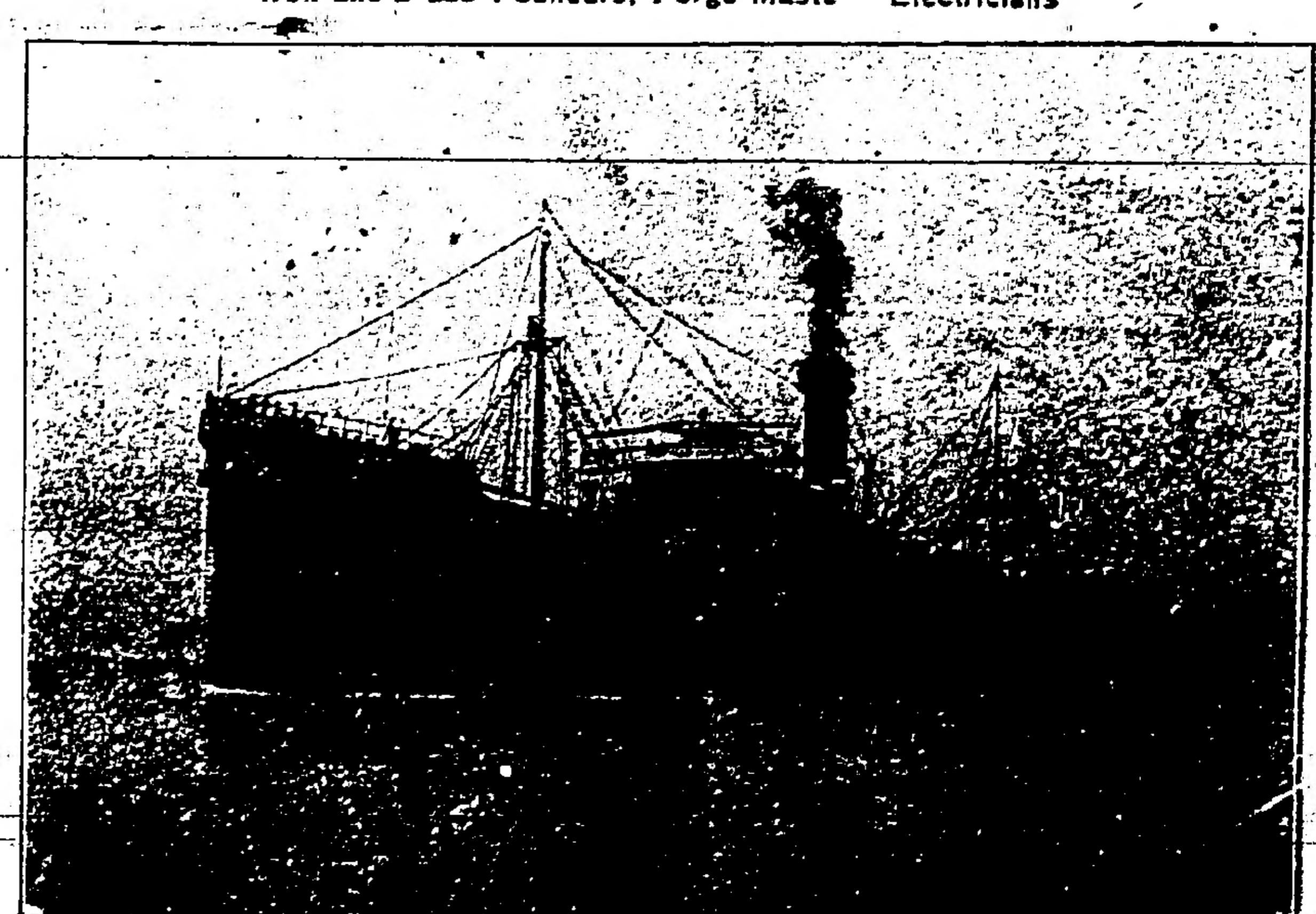
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S.S. "DRYDEN"

ABOUT MAY 12TH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

ABOUT JUNE 29TH.

Via PANAMA.

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TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

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Due Inwards About Sailing for Los Angeles About

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SAILINGS PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (aboard)	Destination
NORE	6,700	12 May, noon	M'lae, Lydon & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	15th May	S'pore, Colombo & B'Bay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (aboard)	Destination
ORNA	4,700	12 May, 4 p.m. (Calcutta via Singapore	UNNAM MARU

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (aboard)	Destination
MUTTRA	4,700	14th May	Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (aboard)	Destination
EASTERN	4,000	25th May	Sydney via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (aboard)	Destination
ARRATOON A.	4,500	12 May, 4 p.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (aboard)	Destination
NELLORE	7,000	16th May	Shanghai and Kobe.

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KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.**LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said & Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU Thursday, 20th May, at noon.

SAKO MARU Friday, 28th May, at noon.

AMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKA MARU Wednesday, 26th May.

VERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU Friday, 28th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

KIKI MARU Wednesday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Mororan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS** via Cape.**SINGAPORE & COLOMBO** via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Tuesday, 11th May.

KANAGAWA MARU Sunday, 23rd May.

BOMBA MARU Friday, 28th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU Sunday, 16th May.

SANUKI MARU Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

CHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU Thursday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.

TESHIMA MARU Sunday, 23rd May.

KANO MARU Thursday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Exposed on or about	With or about	To
Tjilini	Makassar	in port	15th May	Moji.
Tjisalak	Japan	18th May	21st May	Java.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

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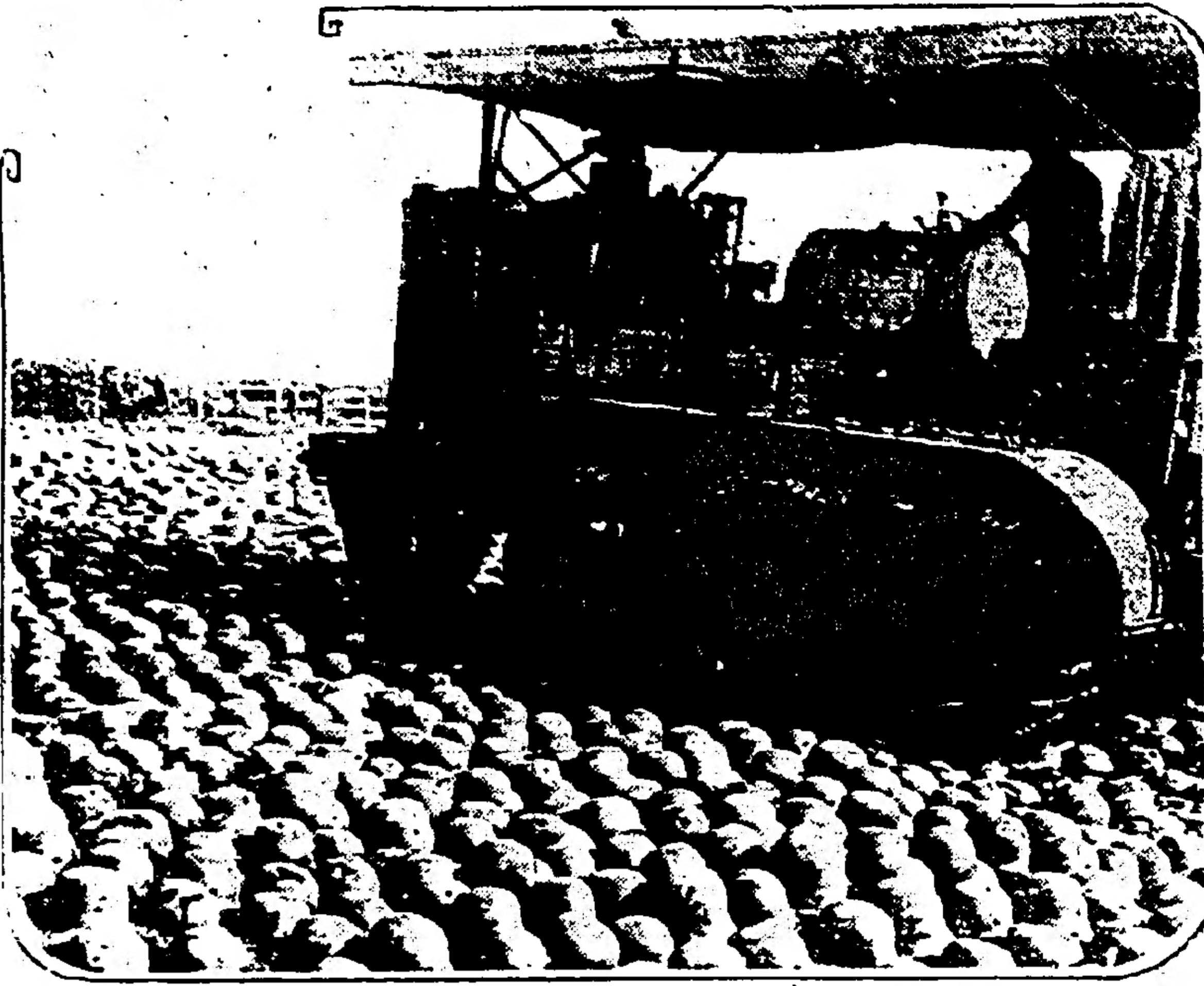
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TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



HONOURING ALSATIAN DEPUTIES.

Reception given in Paris to the new Deputies from Alsace-Lorraine. In front row, seated, from left to right are: Marshal Foch, Premier Millerand; Leon Bourgeois, President of the Senate; Raymond Poincaré, retiring President; Paul Deschanel, new President of the French Republic; M. Jourdain, Minister of Labour, and Marshal Petain.



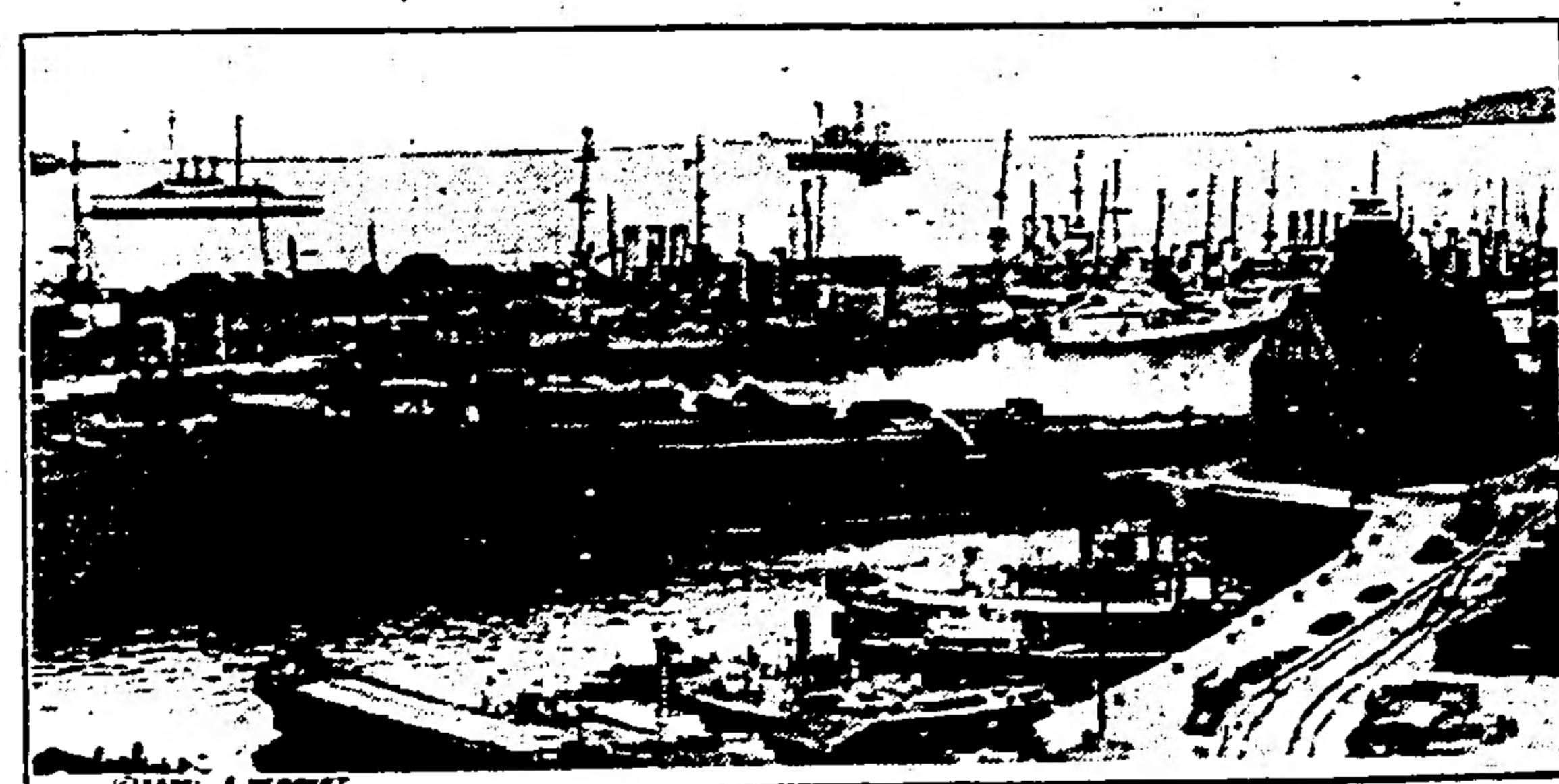
ROAD OF GERMAN HELMETS.

The most remarkable road in the world, made of German war helmet "pasingstones," is laid in one of the centres in France for concentrating captured war material. The helmets were taken by the thousands and have been ground into a road over which captured Germans guns pass to their final resting place. A giant roller crushes the helmets flat.



SNAPSHOT OF LENIN.

This exclusive photograph, direct from Russia, shows Lenin walking in front of his sister through the streets of Moscow.



REMANENTS OF GERMAN NAVY.

Above are seen a few of the remaining German warships in Kiel Harbour.



RETAINED BY TURKEY.

Photo shows the famous St. Sophia Mosque, one of Turkey's most holy buildings, which she retains under the Peace Treaty.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS



THE COMPANY HAS GONE
NOW, DAHNY YOU PICK UP
ALL YOUR TOYS AND PUT
THEM AWAY! HURRY
NOW!



NOW STOP THAT CRYING
AND DO AS I SAY!



I'M GOING TO SPANK YOU
WHEN I GET YOU UPSTAIRS,
YOU'RE A DISOBEDIENT BOY!
WELL, FOR
GOODNESS SAKE
CUT OUT THE
CRYING!

After the Company Left.

BY ALLMAN



OH, WELL, THE KIDS
TIRED AND IT'S PAST
HIS BED TIME ANYWAY!

